3rd Int. Workshop on High-Order CFD Methods, Kissimmee, Florida, Jan 3-4, 2015 Results for the C3.5 test case with the DLR-PADGE code

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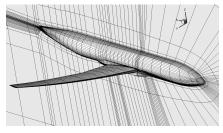
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### Flow conditions (DPW-5, Case 1):

- $\blacktriangleright$  Mach number: M=0.85
- ▶ Target  $C_L = 0.5 (\pm 0.001)$
- Reynolds number:  $5 \times 10^6$  (based on reference chord  $c_{ref} = 275.80 \, inch)$



CRM wing/body: initial grid

#### Additional information:

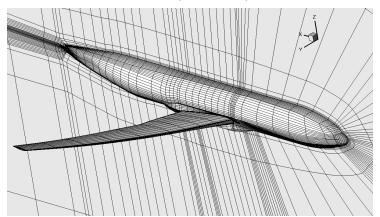
- ► Moment reference center at  $(x, y, z)_{ref} = (1325.90, 468.75, 177.95)$  in [inch]
- Reference area (half model):  $A_{ref} = 297360 \, (inch)^2$
- Fully turbulent flow, no transition
- Steady-state RANS
- Free air farfield boundary, no modeling of support structures or wind tunnel walls



Turbulent flow at M=0.85,  $Re=5\times10^6$  with  $C_L=0.5$ 

## Curved hexahedral mesh (cubic lines) from the workshop homepage

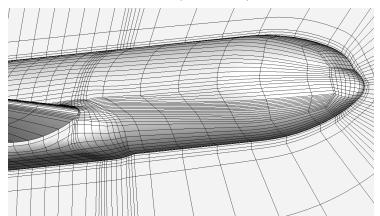
crm\_q3.msh with 79505 elements (initial mesh)



Turbulent flow at M=0.85,  $Re=5\times10^6$  with  $C_L=0.5$ 

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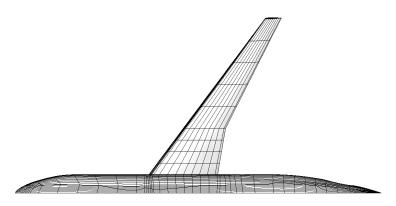
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Turbulent flow at  $M=0.85,~Re=5\times10^6$  with  $C_L=0.5$ 

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#### Methods in the DLR-PADGE code used for this test case

Discontinuous Galerkin discretization of the RANS and Wilcox k- $\omega$  equations

- ▶ Legendre polynomial basis functions of polynomial degree 1.
- ▶ Roe flux with Harten entropy fix (fix fraction=0.2)
- BR2 discretization of viscous terms
- Characteristic farfield boundary conditions
- Adiabatic wall boundary condition

#### Flow solver:

- Backward Euler (fully implicit solver) with ILU preconditioned GMRes
- ▶ Damping of updates to ensure that pressure and density do not decrease more than 20% in each iteration step

**Convergence criterion:** Reduction of the (vector-) $L^2$ -norm of the residual vector to  $10^{-12}$  relative to freestream conditions



Turbulent flow at M=0.85,  $Re=5\times10^6$  with  $C_L=0.5\,(\pm0.001)$ 

#### Residual-based mesh refinement

ref.step	DoFs/eqn	$C_L$	$C_D$	$C_M$	$\alpha$	work units
initial	318020	0.5005	0.03428	-0.1180	2.179	19936
1	471184	0.5004	0.02963	-0.1076	2.244	42702
2	775068	0.5003	0.02872	-0.1026	2.296	85154
3	1314912	0.5001	0.02788	-0.1019	2.310	156206
4	2375948	0.5001	0.02728	-0.1005	2.326	331851
5	4492916	0.5000	0.02699	-0.0999	2.336	629813
6	8705556	0.5000	0.02650	-0.0996	2.341	1105033

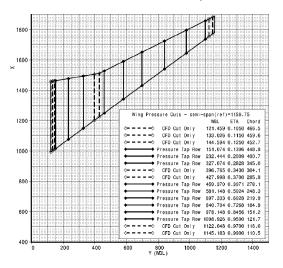
Turbulent flow at M=0.85,  $Re=5\times 10^6$  with  $C_L=0.5\,(\pm 0.001)$ 

Adjoint-based mesh refinement for the lift coefficient

ref.step	DoFs/eqn	$C_L$	$C_D$	$C_{M}$	$\alpha$	work units
initial	318020	0.5005	0.03428	-0.1180	2.179	19936
1	517120	0.5003	0.02781	-0.1080	2.251	63854
2	995104	0.5000	0.02561	-0.1014	2.315	128003
3	1953148	0.5000	0.02485	-0.1022	2.308	233742
4	3931028	0.5001	0.02472	-0.1033	2.297	453941
5	8138244	0.5001	0.02486	-0.1035	2.295	857034

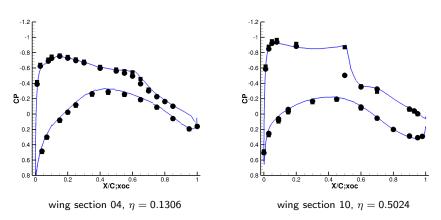
work units include the flow as well as the adjoint solutions involved.





Following slides:  $c_p$  on wing section 04  $\eta = 0.1306$ wing section 10  $\eta = 0.5024$ 

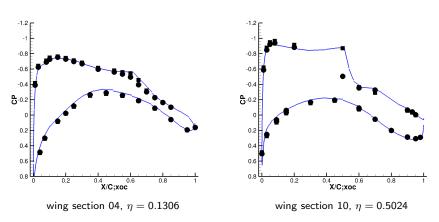
Turbulent flow at M=0.85,  $Re=5\times10^6$  with  $C_L=0.5$ 



Solution for  $\alpha=2.341^{\circ}$  on 6 times residual-based refined mesh with 8.705.556 DoFs/eqn.



Turbulent flow at M=0.85,  $Re=5\times10^6$  with  $C_L=0.5$ 



Solution for  $\alpha = 2.295^{\circ}$  on 5 times adjoint-based( $C_L$ ) refined mesh with 8.138.244 DoFs/eqn.

